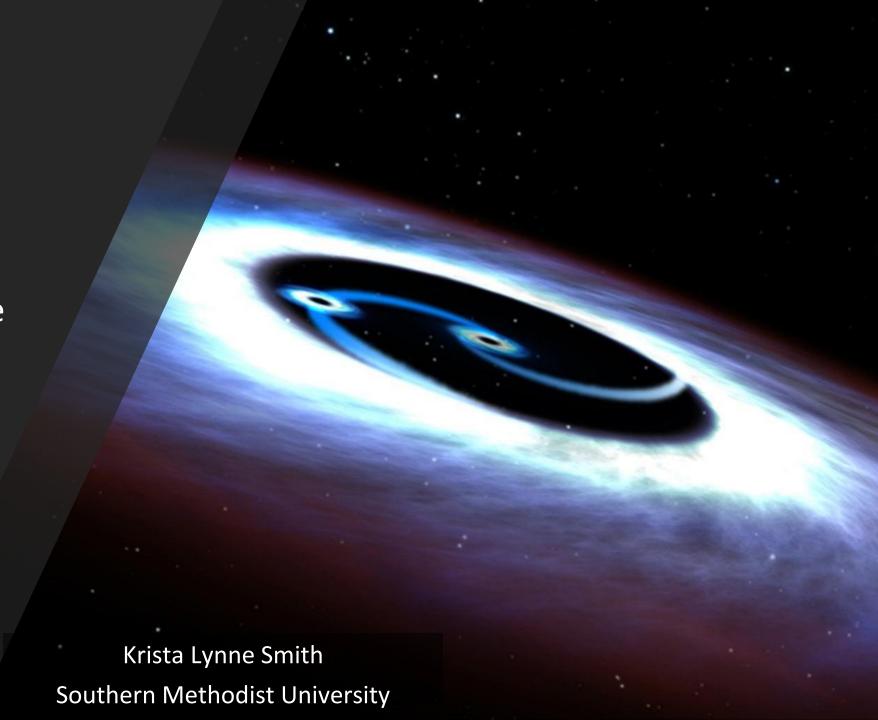
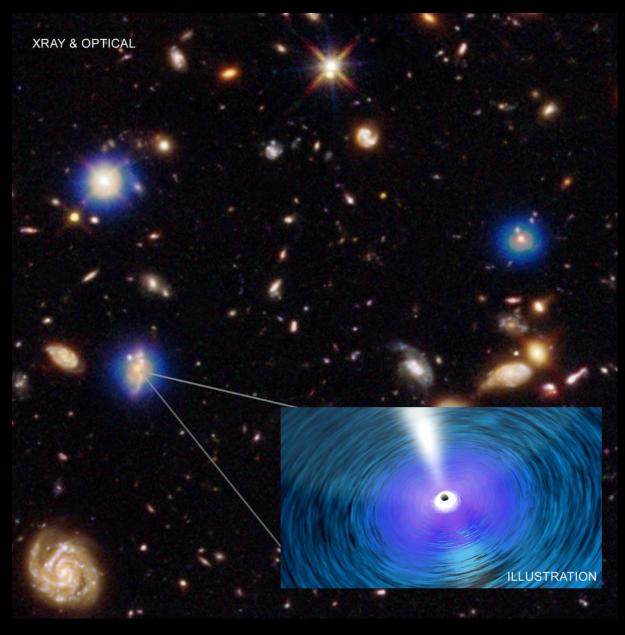
Looking Forward to LISA

Binary Supermassive Black Holes

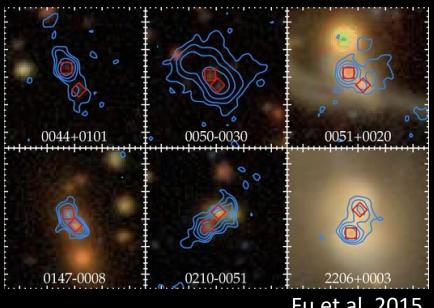




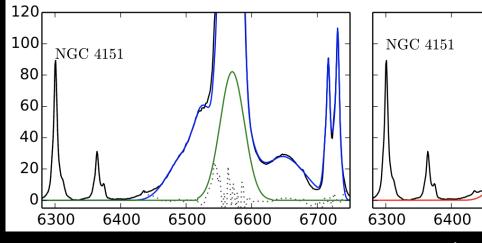
The vast majority of galaxies have a central supermassive black hole.

 $10^6 - 10^9 \, M_{sun}$





Fu et al. 2015



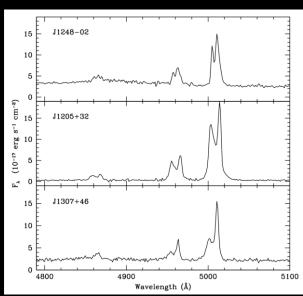
Storchi-Bergmann et al. 2016

6600

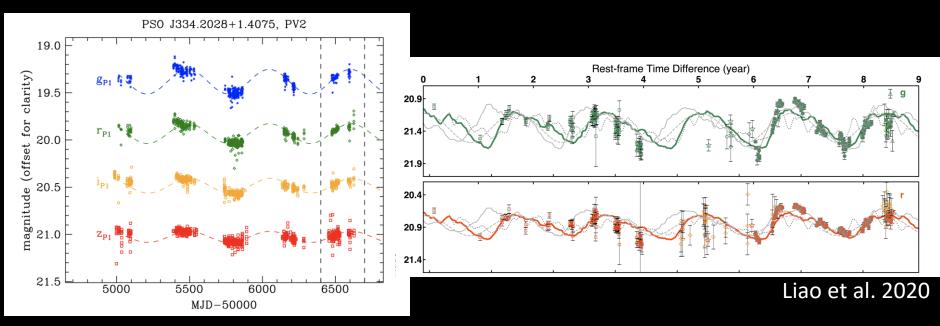
6700

6500

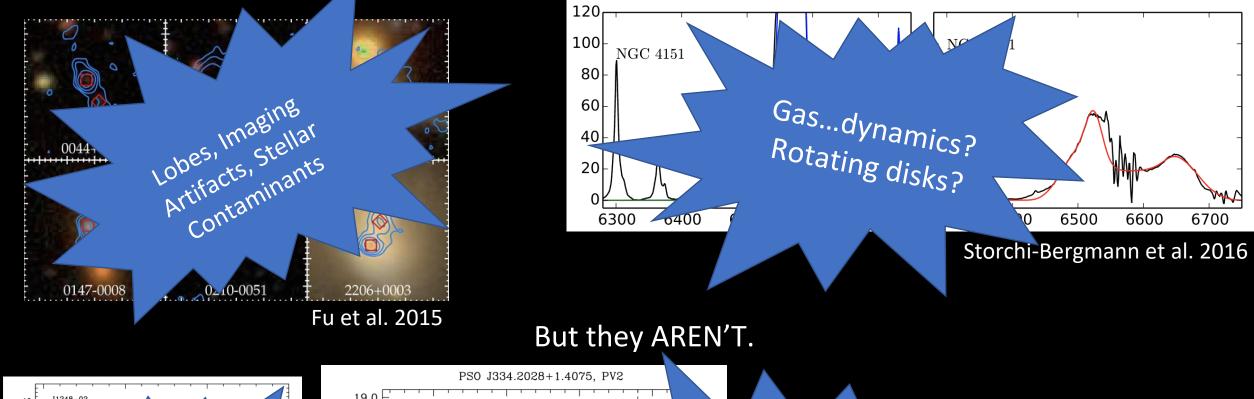
But they AREN'T.

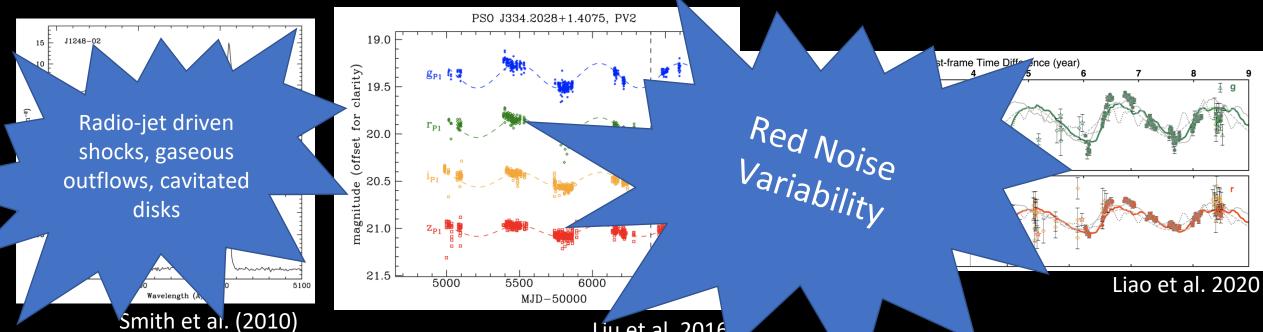


Smith et al. (2010)

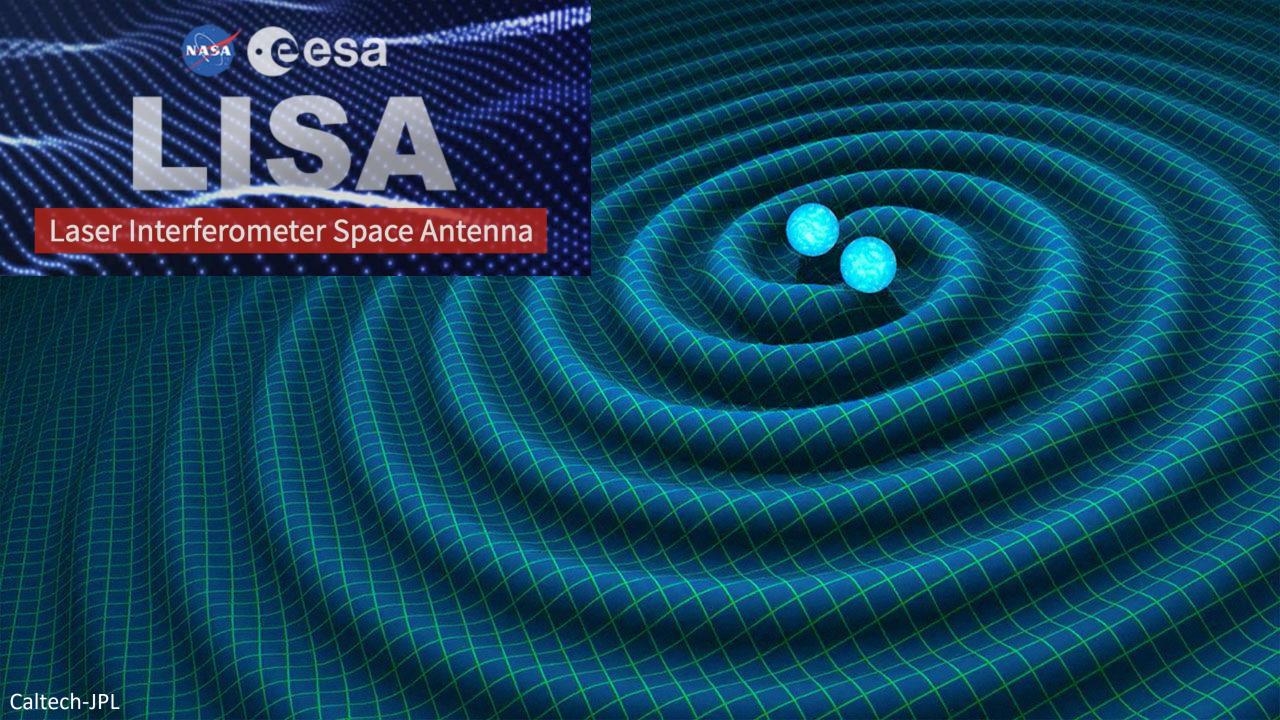


Liu et al. 2016

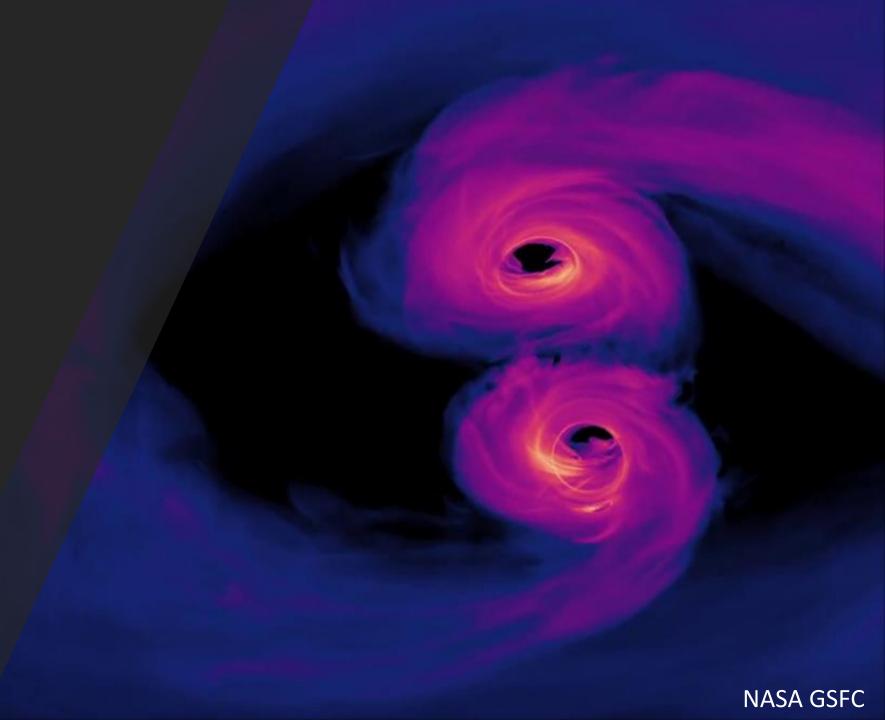




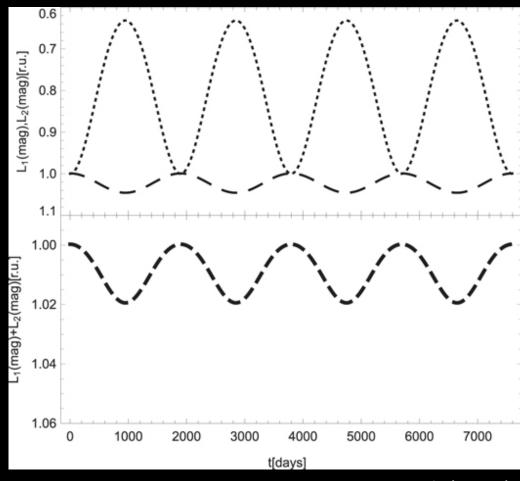
Liu et al. 2016



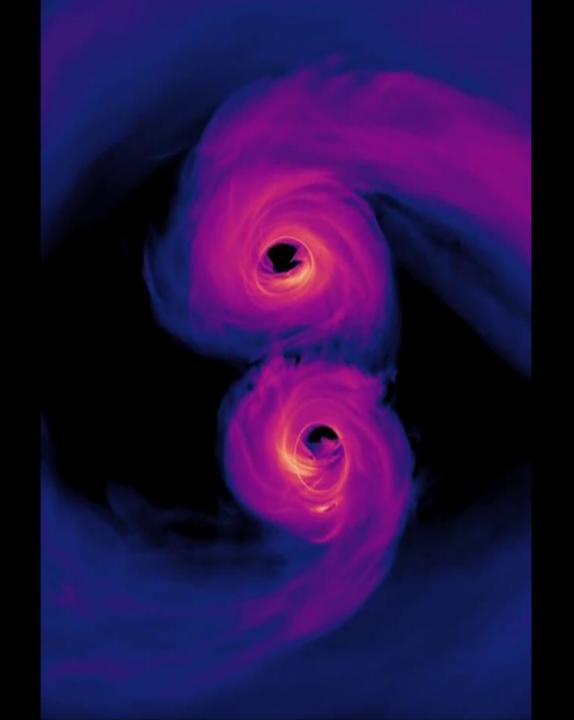
Binary
Signatures in the Time
Domain



Light Curve Periodicity

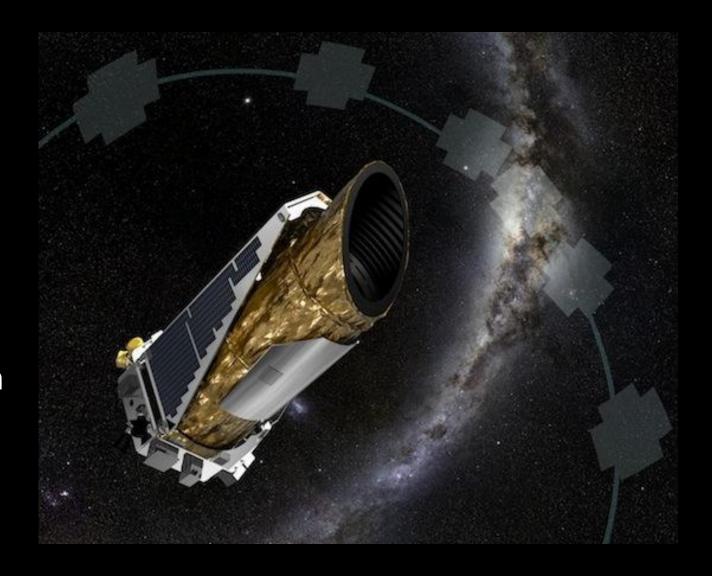


Kovacevic et al. (2019)

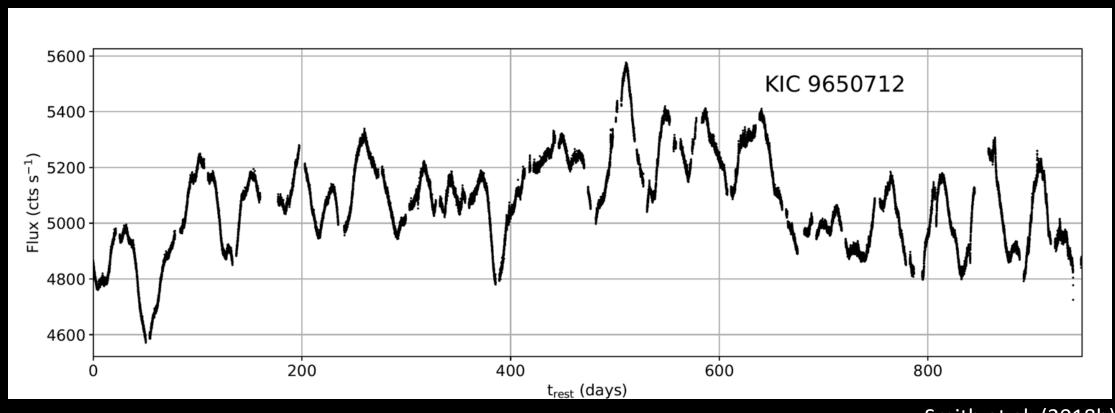


Better Light Curves!

- Even sampling
- Long baselines
- Extreme photometric precision



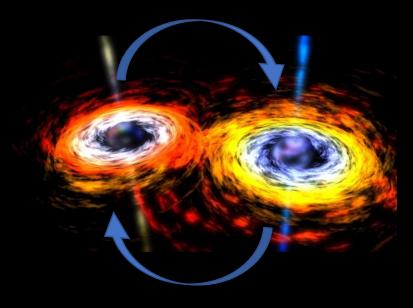
Quasi-periodicity in a Kepler AGN

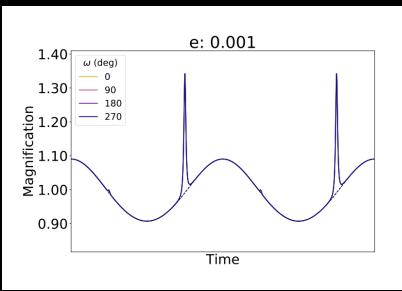


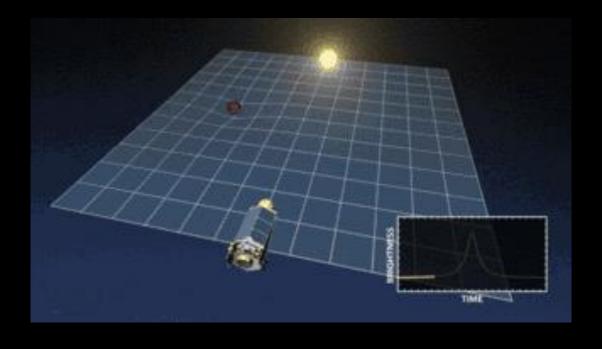
Smith et al. (2018b)

Quasi-periodic oscillations can also be used to weigh black holes, another important data point for LISA.

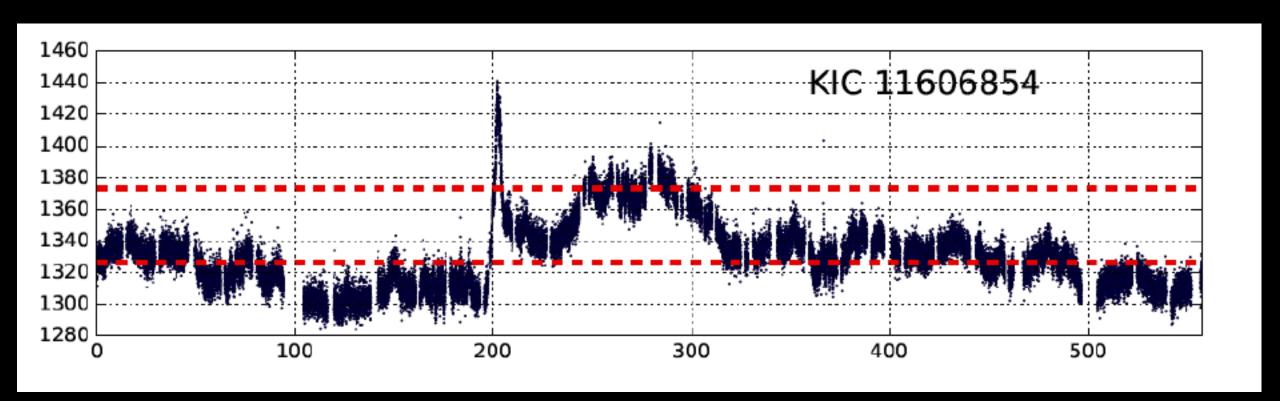
Gravitational Self-Lensing Flares



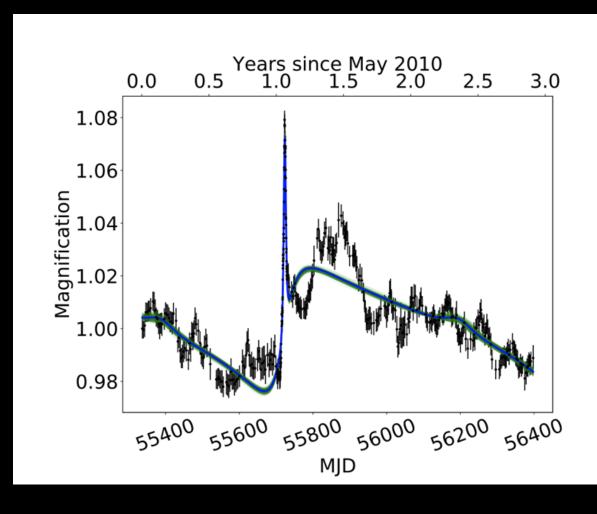


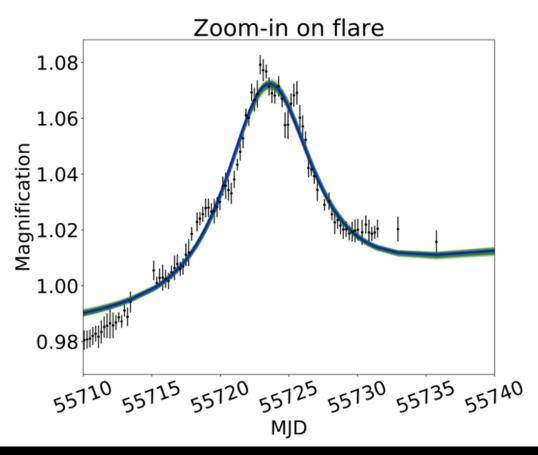


Gravitational Self-Lensing Flares



KIC 11606854: A Self-Lensing Candidate



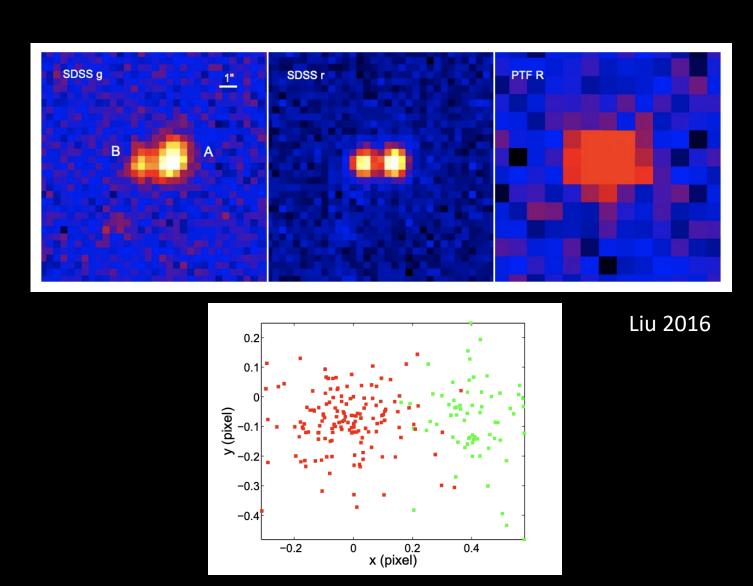


Lots, lots MORE light curves!

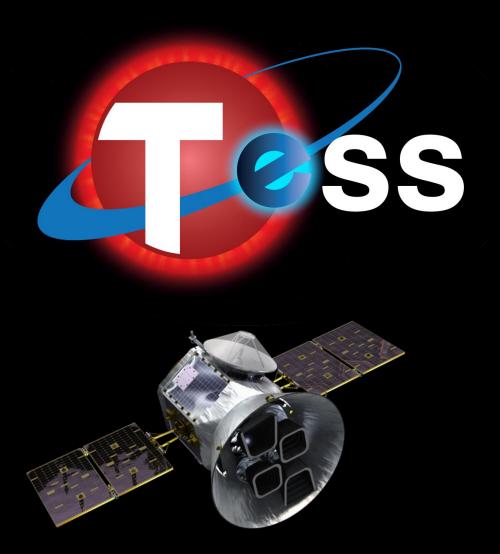


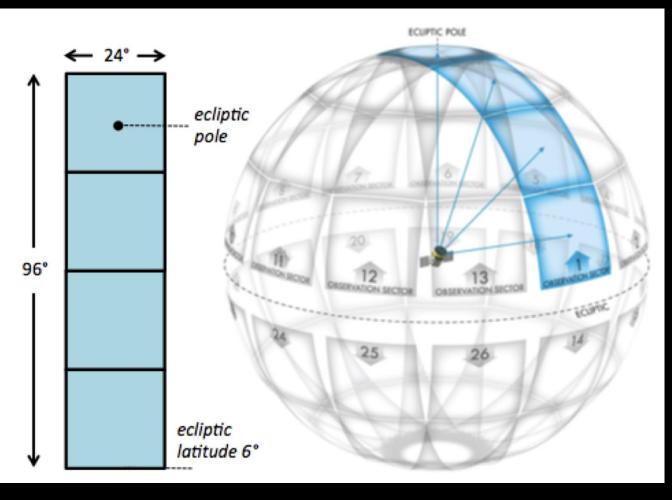
- 20 billion galaxies
- 10-year baseline
- 6 color filters

Image Centroid Shifts

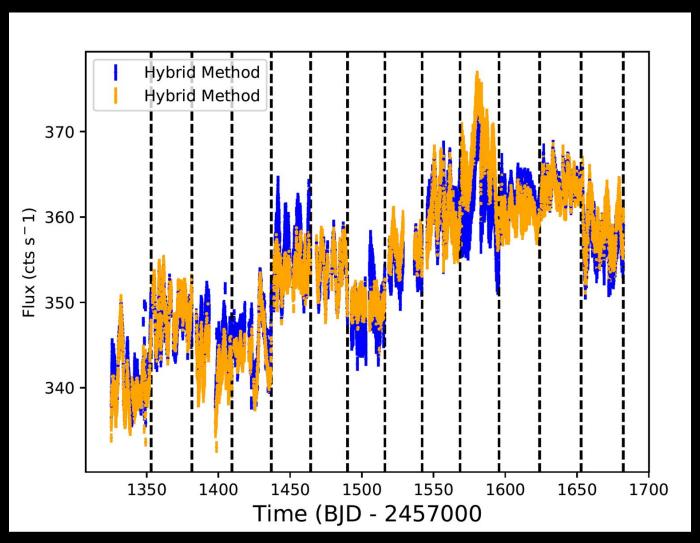


Lots, lots more, and better, light curves!

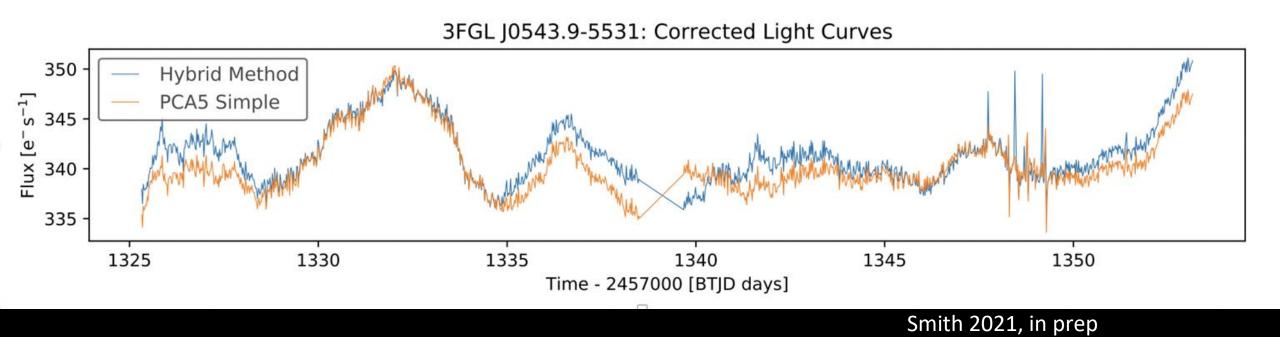




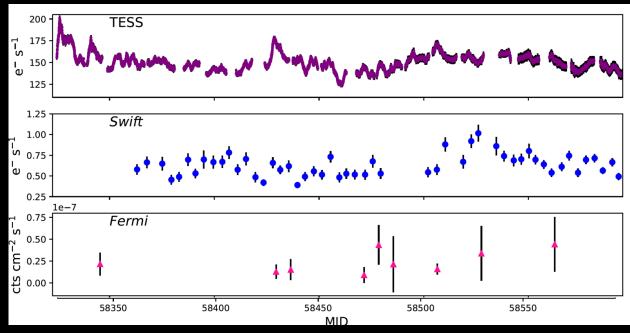
TESS AGN Light Curves



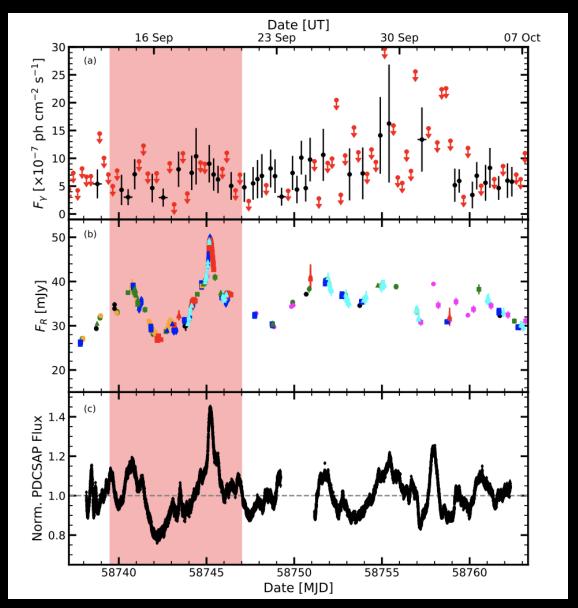
TESS AGN Light Curves

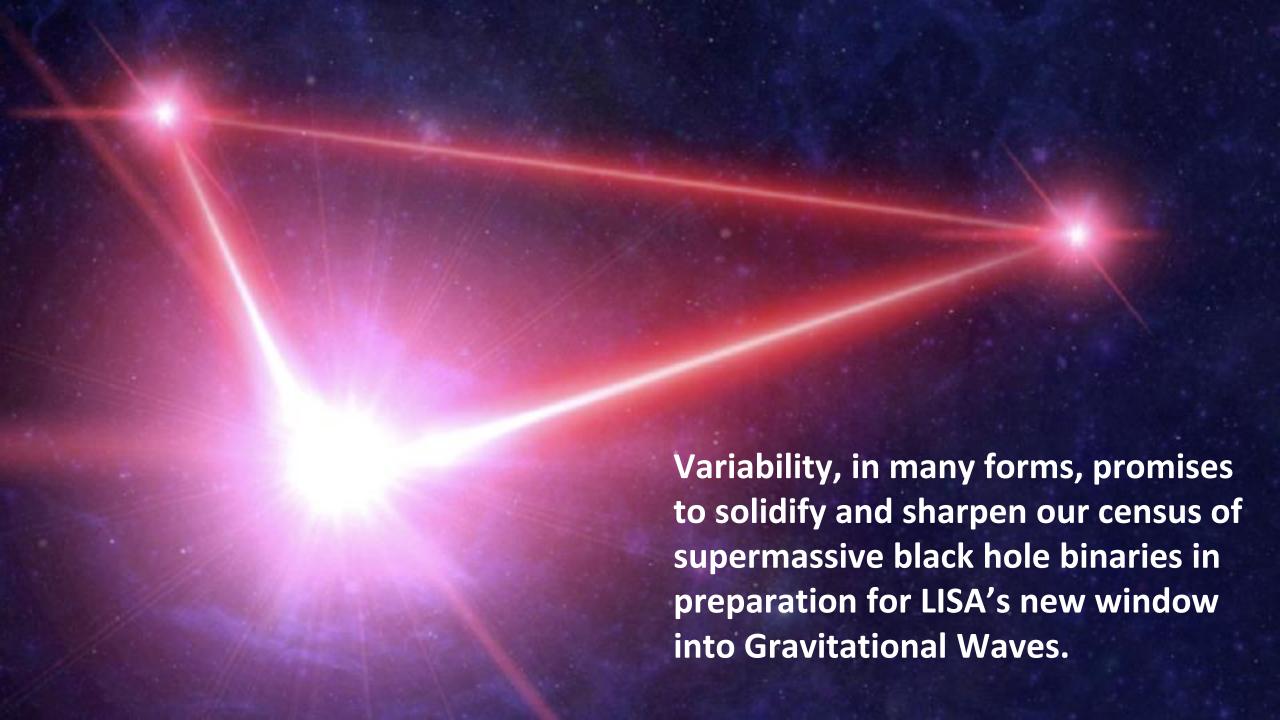


TESS AGN Light Curves



Smith 2021, in prep



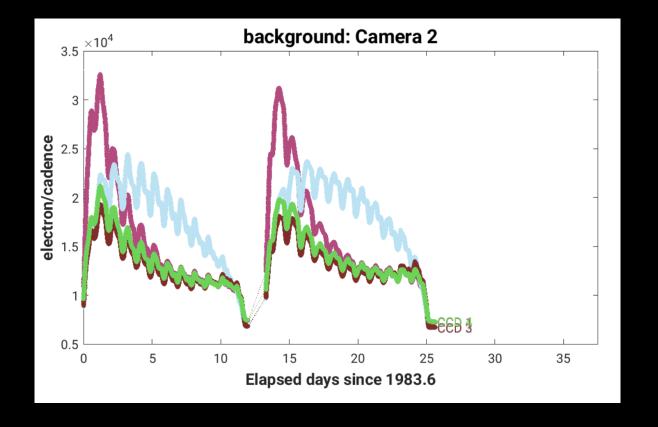


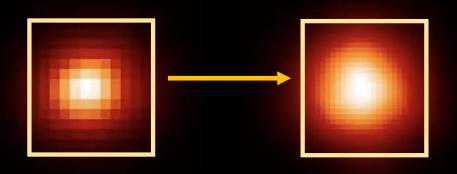
Systematics:

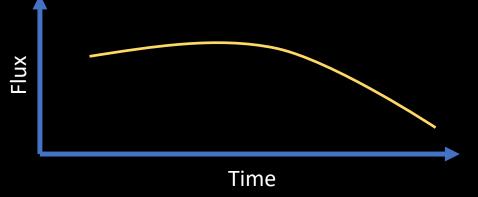
Repulsosing spacecraft data: not an easy task!

Systematic dominate.

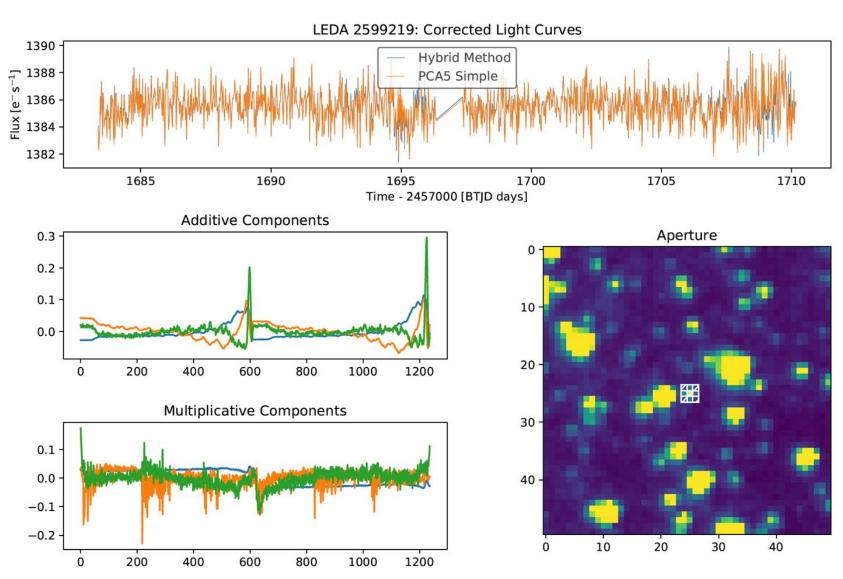
- -Scattered light from the sun and moon
- -Electronic noise
- -Thermal fluctuations



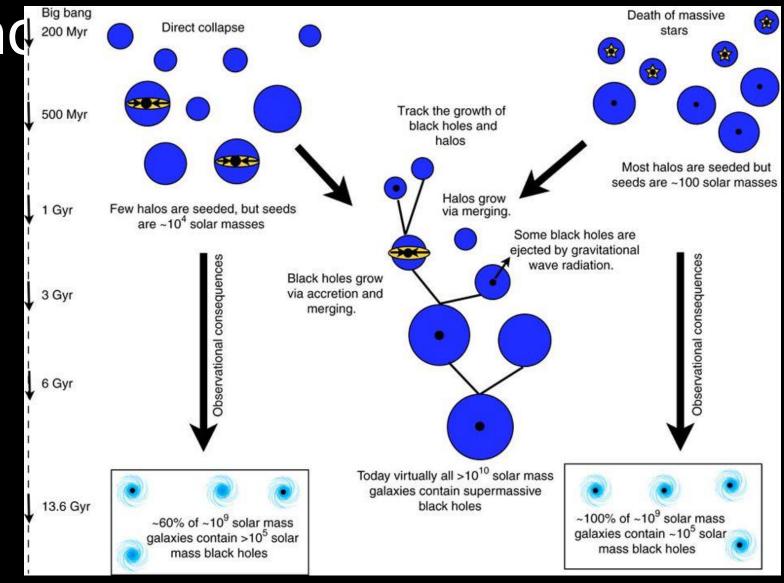




Systematics: TESS 1390



The origins of supermassive black



Occupation Fraction of massive black holes in dwarf galaxies

Seeds of supermassive black holes.